WASHINGTON

The Bill Abolishing Taxes on Manufactures Passed by the House.

The Tax on Tobacco, Liquors and Petroleum Retained.

Report and Bill for Readmitting Alabama Into the Union.

Revelations Relative to Whiskey Frauds.

Passage of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868. Report on the Readmission of Alabama into the Union.

The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was erred the application of Alabama asking admisn into the Union as a sovereign State, reported this morning as follows:-

referred the application of Alabama asking admission into the Union as a sovereign State, reported this morning as follows:—
That it is the intention to pursue the spirit if not the letter of the law of March 23, 1807, entitled "An actsupplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration."
They especially intend to enforce the spirit of that law when there seems to be any condict in the facts in evidence between the spirit and the letter. Such is the true principle laid down by mornal jurisis for the government judges. By the act two things were evidently intended—one was to admit Alabama as a State if, after full registration with time for deliberation, a majority of her citizens should be in favor of admission; the other was to prevent heavy and precipitate legislation before the people should have duly examined the subject. Hence the law provided that not only Alabama but all the conquered territory should have all her legal votes registered by proper officers, and if a majority of legal voters thus registered shall cast their votes in favor of a constitution a convention should be ordered for the purpose of framing one; but if a majority of all the registered votes by either their own volition or casualty should not be cast against a constitution they should still be counted in the negative—a most unusual provision in our or any other government, but in ordinary times it would have but little effect, except in so far as removals and deaths took place between the time of registration and the time of voting. On the day of the Alabama election a most extraordinary and unexpected state of things existed. In a very large portion of the State, especially in the republican portion, a very severe storm raged from morning itli night. The streams were swellen to such an impassable degree that it is testified by Governor Sinith, now elected Governor of the State, and other respectable gentlemen that it kept from h

but little less malignant and raging, and the wild frenzy of former masters at the poils, together with the evident injustice of the principle in question, upon which no one has yet acted, seem to your committee to demand that Alabama should be admitted to the Union as one of the States thereof. But while this free people are rebuilding a mighty nation in which there must be no tain of despotism or injustice, they have examined carefully all the provisions of the constitution, and as a precedent which they hope will never be departed from, but which becomes necessary by the injustice of the sister States, they have determined that no State shall ever be admitted into the Union when the right to universal suffrage shall not be made permanent and impossible of violation. Fearing also that some cunning scheme might be devised by which peonage such as is already established in some of the South American States might be created, they recommend the passage of the act for the admission of Alobama as a State in the Union.

Virginia Not a State in the Union. who was arrested yesterday on a requisition from whom he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus After a short discussion of the points involved, Judge Pisher decided to release the prisoner on two grounds, viz.:—First, because Virginia is not a State

in the Union; that the proclamation of the President, and more particularly Congress by its legislation other Southern States as forming States of this Union; that the requisition of Governor Pierpoint not be recognized under the act of Congress pro viding for the rendition of fugitives from justice as the act of the executive authority of a State of the United States. Second, that there is no affidavit with the requisition showing that Strong is actually

a fugitive from justice.

ing Bureau.
The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, which has been for some time engaged upon in-vestigations into the affairs of the Treasury De partment, inquired this morning into the alleged struction of bonds at the Printing Bureau of the department. Several witnesses were examined, including General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States. It was discovered that the destroyed sheets were blank paper which had been laid out for printing as bonds, but which were not printed on count of instructions given to the proper officer some time ago by this committee to suspend certain operations, including the printing of these bonds, during their investigation. The sheets were re-ceipted for at the office of the Treasurer as blank paper, and the only loss by their not having been blank paper.

Last of Valuables Stolen from the Patent Office

The box which was deposited in the Treasury De-partment, in 1857, for safe keeping, and which the cretary of the Treasury was recently authorized by a resolution of Congress to open, was yesterday subjected to an examination of its contents, which were olen from the Patent Office in this city, in the year shove mentioned. They consist of the following articles of value, viz:-One bottle containing attar of roses and supposed to be worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000; one vial, containing pearls; one vial, containing diamonds; one gold plate inside lining of a snuf box, presented to the United States Minister at St. Petersrg by the Emperor; a paper containing a gold nament and a silk tassel belonging to a necklace; a paper containing thirteen diamonds and four pearls and two lumps of gold. There was also enclosed in certificate signed by Hugh McCormick and R. C. Weightman, dated United States Patent Office, June 14, 1867, stating that they saw the articles

placed in the box. The lump of gold is probably

treaty just negotiated by Mr. Bancroft between the United States and Prussia. Secretary Seward was with Mr. Sumner. On motion of the latter the Senate immediately went into executive session,

Foreign Relations.

Our Territorial Acquisitions.

A Washington despatch to the Evening Telegram states that the Senate yesterday ordered the Alto Vala papers to be printed. This is a claim of the United States to an exceedingly valuable guand island discovered and developed by citizens of this country. Seven years ago the President of St. Do-mingo, intending then to make St. Domingo a Spanish slave colony, drove our flag and people from the island by force of arms. The act of Congress makes this island an appendage of the Union. St. Domingo has never made any claim to the island except what was asserted by force; but Mr. Seward, it ischarged, has set up a claim which he has attempted to main tain by suppressing official documents and making statements wholly untrue. It is charged that he promulgated a solemn and deliberate official untruth to keep the claimants from appealing to the President for a review of his inexplicable conduct. The motive for his action is unknown, but he is freely accused of acting in the interest of a foreign country for private reasons not at all creditable.

The Rearganization of the Treasury Depart

connected with the Treasury Department that the bill recently introduced in the Senate for the reorganization of that office will be passed during this session. It is represented that the utmost necessity exists for its passage, and that unless the measure be accomplished the services of some of the most valu-able employés now in its service here will be lost on account of inadequacy of compensation.

The Removal of Municipal Officers of New

Orleans.

General Grant to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives additional correspondence in rela-tion to the removal of certain members of the City Councils of New Orleans. It appears from the papers that these-members joined in a memorial in which among other things, they said they were removed by special order for having proceeded to hold an election for Register of New Orleans, in contempt of orders from the headquarters of General Hancock. They remark, when General Sheridan reconstructed the City Councils he did an act of justice to the newly enfranchised citizens of Louisiana and of the United States by appointing a few representatives of By removing the aforesaid members not a single representative of that numerous class of newly made citizens remains to defend their rights and interests of the government of a city to the prosperity in which their labor, capital and industry so largely On the 21st of February Major General Rawlings,

Chief of Staff, wrote to Major General Hancock, by order of General Grant, acknowledging the receipt of General Hancock's letter in response to a telegram from the General commanding the army, dated the 8th ult., in the matter of the removal of certain Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans for contempt of a military order. He also Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. General Rawlings says in conclusion, after setting forth all the facts in the case:-"On assuming command of the district you announced in General Order No. 40, dated November 29, 1867, that it was your purpose to preserve peace and quiet in your command, and maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. Also that when the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Under this state of facts the City Councils of New Orleans might reasonably have pre-sumed it to be their right and duty, especially under the vacancy in the office of Register. It appears they did from your report of this case, dated February 15, 1868. The same fact, too, in connection with the printed proceedings embraced in your report of February 15, 1868, precludes the presumption of any intended contempt of the military authority by the members of the City Councils. The case of the Jeffer son City Councils is not deemed a parallel one, in in similar cases nor the order of the department commander to justify them. There being no conof Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of New Or-leans, relieved by Special Order No. 28, dated in February, and a proper administration of the Reconstruction acts not requiring their removal, said special order removing the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen therein named and the appointment of others in their stead is hereby disapproved and revoked, and the members of such Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen removed by it are hereby reinstated, and will resume their duties as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans the same as if said order had not been issued. You will please carry this into effect."
On the 27th of February Major General Hancock

telegraphed to General Grant, saying what he did was adopted after grave deliberation, and, as he beleved, was the result of a necessity imposed upon him which could not have been avoided without disregard of the interests of the public service and struction act and by the order of his predecessor.

After explaining at length the state of the case, he concludes by saying:—'I conceive no violence was done to the principles enumerated and declared when I gave effect to the order of my predecessor and restrained the members of a municipal body from doing an act for which no existing law iension of the revocation of my order, and the reinstatement of the Council removed by me will be injurious to the public interest and Increase the embarrassment under which the command is now la-boring. Your order will be immediately executed." General Grant, in a letter dated February 25, addressed to Major General Haficock, says:—"There was nothing in my order which doubted your authorty to make removals and appointments when the public exigency required it. I only exercise an authority given to me as General of the Army, under which law both of us find our authority to act in these matters. Your order of removal was based on certain charges which I did not think were sustained by the facts as they were presented."

Major General Hancock, on the 27th of February.

wrote to Adjutant General Thomas as follows:wrote to Adjutant General Thomas as follows:—
GENERAL—I have the honor to transmit copies of my correspondence with the General-in-Chief, in reference to my recent action concerning the removal from office of certain Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the Councils of New Orleans, made by me for contempt of the order of the district commander. I request that the same may, in an appropriate manner and as explanatory of my action and for his information, be laid before the President, with this my request to be relieved from the command of this military district, where it is no longer useful or agreeable for me to serve. When relieved, should the exigency of the service permit, it would be most in accordance with my inclination to be sent to St. Louis, Mo., there to wait further orders.

The Postal Service Between the United States

The Postal Service Between the United States

and Switzerland and Italy.
On and after the 1st of April next correspondence will be made up and despatched by the New York Post Office in closed mails, via England, Belgium and Germany, direct to Switzerland and to Italy respectively, under the provision of the postal conventions recently concluded with each of those countries. The rates of international postage for letters and all other postal packets originating in the United States and addressed to Switzerland or to Italy will be as follows, viz:-On letters fifteen cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, one-half ounce, prepayment op-tional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters will, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine in the country of destination. On newspapers four cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four cences or fraction of four ounces, prepayment required; on book packets,

prints of all kinds, natterns or samples of r lise, eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on my article other than letters shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will nevertheless be forwarded to its desination, charged with the deficient postage, and also ubject to a fine on its delivery. The regulations to kinds and patterns or samples are substantially the same as those adopted for similar postal packets ad-dressed to Great Britain or the North German Union. New York is the office of exchange on the side of the United States. Postmasters will levy postage forward to the New York D. P. O. Deposits and Coinage of the Mint During

February.

The following is a statement of deposits and coinage in the United States Mint at Philadelphia during the month of February last:—Gold deposits, \$204,947; silver deposits and purchases, \$24,821; total, \$229,769. Gold coinage (22,260 pieces), value \$169,622; silver coinage (121,057 pieces), value \$50,966; copper and nickel (4,146,500 pieces), value \$155,700. Total num-ber of pieces coined, 4,289,817; total value, \$76,288.

Ocean Telegraph Banquet in London. The following telegrams were received at two o'clock P. M. to-day, and the replies forwarded at

three o'clock:—
PALACE HOTEL, LONDON, March 10—7 P. M.
TO THE PERSIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—
The guests assembled at the telegraph banquet send their assembled greetings to the President of the United States, and trust that the telegraphic union between the England and America may never be interrupted nor their friendship broken.
C. W. FIELD.

PALACE HOTEL, LNOPON, March 10—P. M.
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:—
The principal gentlemen in England that have been connected with establishing telegraphic communication between this country and America, now assembled around this table, send their kind regards to the Secretary of State and remember with pleasure the interest he has always taken in communication across the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, March 10—3:30 P. M.
TO CYBUS W. FIELD, Esq., Palace Hotel, London:—
I congratulate the telegraphic builders that instead of building a bridge for the tramp of hostile armies across the Atlantic they have stretched a wire beneath it which effectually exchanges friendly sentiments, sympathy and affections.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, March 10—3:30 P. M. PALACE HOTEL, LNODON, March 10-P. M.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, March 10—3:30 P. M.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Palace Hotel, London:—
Express my congratulations to the telegraph festival assembly. I wish them all possible success, that their wires may be multiplied through many seas and their stakes extended around the world.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Illicit Distilleries in Alabama. Internal Revenue Agent Goodloe writes to the Bureau here, from Huntsyille, Alabama, under date March 7, that he is credibly informed that there are fifty illicit distilleries in operation in that district which had been ordered to be seized and forfeited. Arrival of the Collector of the Port of New

York.
Collector Smythe, of New York, arrived here this evening, and of course speculation will be again rife as to the nature of his visit.

United States Supreme Court. The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court to-day:—No. 97, Justin vs. Dufirf, and No. 98 The South Fork Canal Company vs. Gordon.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Why Did Jehnson Remove Stanton—A Big Plot Among the Anti-Radical Leaders—The President Advised to Fight—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men to Aid Him-The Success of Impeachment and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.
In these exciting times, when the air is so full of startling rumors both as to the designs of the radical leaders on the one side and of the President of the United States on the other, anything that comes to one's knowledge bearing the appearance of plan sibility and intended as an explanation or analysis of the situation is, perhaps, worthy of being noted down for the benefit of the public. I do not mean that every well contrived story, calculated to excite the public mind and to destroy conexcite the public mind and to destroy con-fidence in the stability of the government, should be recklessly flashed over the wires or sent by the slower process of the mail to the daily news-paper, for that would be criminal trifling with the peace and safety of the country. But when one gets in even a semi-reliable way what purports to be an unraveiling of the supposed plotting and counterplotting that are supposed to exist here and elsewhere throughout the country, I hold that one is justified without exaggeration or embellishment.

of the public certain information that has reached me respecting the aim of President Johnson in his Congress in suddenly reviving impeachment, apparently with an earnest desire and firm determination to put it through without fail.

In his perpetual contentions with the legislative anti-radical element, which is composed of all sorts of people, as well those who are highly conservative as those who are ready and willing for any descrip-tion of adventure, however wild or chimerical. It is President a desperate plan for defeating the whole radical plan of reconstruction. They recommended the President to resort to arms as the only sure means of carrying out his mild and beneficent policy for the

President a desperate plan for defeating the whole radical plan of reconstruction. They recommended the President to resort to arms as the only sure means of carrying out his mild and benedicent policy for the restoration of the South and the re-establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the country. They argued that to depend upon the slow, prudent course of popular reaction or an appeal to the courts would be simply to make the same fatal error that was made by Virginia in the first stages of the rebellion. Had Virginia, they contended, taken a firm atand in favor of Southern rights at the commencement of the rebellion, and thrown herself into the fight at the head of it, instead of allowing herself merely to drift into it, she would have forced Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri to follow in her wake; she would have taken the control entirely out of the hands of the planting States, and have so operated upon the great middle States as to have decided the whole controversy without a battle, and on terms the most favorable for the South and the rest of the country. Prompt, determined action would then have resulted in a struggie "short, sharp and decisive." Cowardice, disguised in the cloak of prudence and moleration, prevented Virginia from adopting this course, and the result was that the planting States took the lead, the old Dominion was finally forced to participate, and her soil became the battle grounds of the struggie. The President, they argued, earnest and sincere though he was in his deaire to see justice done to the South, was only repeating their perpetuation in power at any sacrifice. To accomplish this end they would remove him certainly, no matter how plainly right maght be on his side, no matter how plainly right maght be on his side, no matter how plainly right maght be on his side, no matter how plainly right maght pepper them with vetoes and protests, laying bure the unconstitutionality of their condidence. If they, Mr. Johnson really wished to defeat these radical schemes, onl

nghting policy.
Such, in brief, was the plan said to have been laid before President Johnson. Whether he ever agreed to it, or by silence induced the conspirators to believe that he assented, I have not been informed. The series of moves made by the President last month tended for a white to make these fighting

counsellors of the Executive believe that he had at last realized the wisdom of their plan and was then about to put it in force. First he issued an order removing Stanton, next he assigned Adjutant General Thomas to be Secretary ad interim, next he nominated Sherman and George H. Thomas successively to be Brevet General, and next named George H. McCliellan to be Minister at the Court of St. James. In this rapid succession of moves they thought they saw the development of their scheme; for what could the President mean in desiring to brevet Sherman er Thomas and to remove Stanton, unless it was fight? In the nomination of McClie in they fancied they perceived an alliance with the friends of "Little Mac," and in the matter of brevetting Thomas a prearranged understanding that the good of the country. Whether President Johnson ever allowed himself to dream that he could carry out such a programme I cannot of course say, much less that he even contemplated it. I can only state that I believe he never entertained seriously for a moment any such scheme, however much it may have been talked "at him" by hot-headed revolutionists. His own statements, that in suspending and removing Stanton he simply desired to make a case for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Civil Tenure bill, ought to be entitled to more consideration than the assertions of any number of disappointed ultraists. The latter are now as lond in denouncing Mr. Johnson as a coward and fool as a few weeks ago they were enthusiastic in lauding him as a statesman and patriot of the first water. He has lost their confidence, say they, and allowed to sitp from his hands a goiden opportunity to make for himself a name second to none in American history—an opportunity which, if seized, would have resulted in a speedy settlement of the reconstruction question on the most liberal terms for the South, the restoration of peace and confidence, and the utter disgrace and demoralization of the radical leaders.

Now, say they, there is but one hope left

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868. PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented remon strances of the paper manufacturers of the city of New York against the passage of the Internations Copyright law, which were referred to the joint Committee on the Library.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, presented a memo rial of the Legislature of Nevada praying for the reimbursement of money advanced to soldiers of the United States, which was referred to the Committee

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial of the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society, which, after describing the condition of Liberia and the difficulties of communication between beria and the difficulties of communication between the countries at this time, states that some 300,000 persons, mostly from North Carolina, are now desirous of immigrating thither, and that the funds of the Society have been exhausted by sending some 1,200 during the last year. They therefore pray an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for the establishment of a line of steamships, and that \$100 be donated to each immigrant, the Society undertaking to defray all other expenses and to provide for them on arriving at their destination. Referred to the Committee on Finance. mittee on Finance.
THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL—REGULATIONS FOR TH

mittee on Finance.

THE IMPEACIMENT TRIAL—REGULATIONS FOR THE
ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., from the select committee of seven, reported a substitute for Mr.
Anthony's resolution in relation to admission to the
galleries, &c., during the trial of impeachment, providing that no person shall be admitted to that portion of the Capitol set apart for the Senate and its
officers, besides those now entitled to the privilege,
and the clerks of the standing committees, except on
tickets to be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms, not exceeding one thousand in number, good only for the
date of issue. Forty are appropriated for the Diplomatic gallery, to be distributed by Baron Gerolt and
the foreign legations; four to each Senator, four to
the Chief Justice of the United States, four
to the Speakerof the House, two to each member
of the House, two to each Associate Judge of the
Supreme Court of the United States, two to
each Judge of the Supreme Court of the District, two
to each Judge of the Supreme Court of the District, two
to each Judge of the Court of Clalms, two to each
Cabinet officer, two to the general of the army, one
each to the Commissary General, the Quartermaster General, one to each admiral of the navy,
one to each minister of a church in Washington, six
to the President of the United States; sixty are to be
issued to the reporters of the press by the President
pro tempore, and the residue are to be distributed to
the Senators in proportion to the representation of
their States in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., favored throwing open a
portion of the galleries to the public.

mr. Cote, (rep.) of Cal., favored throwing open a portion of the galieries to the public.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., dissented from the exclusion by the theket system. He did not know that the families of Senators were any more entitled to seats than their constituents.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, thought there would be great dissatisfaction on account of persons being unable to get admission. He was in favor of throwing open the doors to the public.

Mr. HOWARD said the committee had given the matter their best attention, and they had concluded that the system proposed was the best possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., hoped that the resolution would be adopted, otherwise the seats would be occupied by a mob, to the exclusion of well behaved people, and they would be in danger of disturbances similar to those that occurred the other day during a vote in the court on a mere question of order. He thought a thousand witnesses each day of the trial would be quite sufficient.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., moved to strike out one thousand and insert nine hundred as the number of tickets authorized, saying that the galiery could not confortably necommodate more without occupying the steps, in which case the officers could not reach the offenders if a disturbance occurred, and confusion would attend every entrance and exit.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., was glist that attention had been called to these expressions of approbation or dissent in the galiery. It was represensible, whether coming from the friends or enemies of Congress or of the President.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, asked why the heads of some bureaus had been favored and not all.

Mr. HOWARD said that some must necessarily be excluded. Senators could furnish them tickets if they desired. He aiready had two hundred applications for tickets. He expected to see a greater mob assembled around the lodging of each Senator than here.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., advocated the resolution. They would be sure to result, the had one we have a proposal

together.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., understood that during the progress of the trial the morning hour was to be devoted to legislative business, and hence inconvenience might result from giving up their

and after further debate the resolution was adopted.

NEW BOSTON POST OFFICE.

The joint resolution relative to the Post Office and Sub-Treasury of the city of Boston was passed. It appoints a commmission to purchase a site for a building to accommodate the Post Office, Sub-Treasury and United States public offices, and appropriates \$500,000 for the purpose.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At a quarter-past two Mr. SUMNER, presuming that the Senators were aware that business of great importance to the public interest demanded it, moved to go into executive session, which was agreed to, and the Senate accordingly went into executive session. The joint resolution

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION

After executive session, when the doors were opened, at twenty minutes before four o'clock, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration. The question was on a motion to strike out the appropriation to Greece. Debate casued, during which Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., referred to a report in the newspapers in regard to a proposed appointment of a Minister to Greece, which he said they would doubtless be glad to confirm, and he hoped they would not throw out Greece. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. POMEBOY, (rep.) of Kansas, offered an amendment as an additional section, requiring that all persons appointed as consuls or consular agents or commercial agents shall be either native born or naturalized citizens of the United States.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., said that the only class allowed by the law to comprise foreigners was that of commercial agents.

Mr. SUNNER said there were many important

Mr. Morrell, (rep.) of Me., said that the only class allowed by the law to comprise foreigners was that of commercial agents.

Mr. Sumner said there were many important places abroad which American citizens would not think it worth while to take; for example, the Consulate at Falmouth, England, had been held by a Quaker family of the name of Fox, he believed, since the Revolution, several Americans having declined to take it when it was offered to them, on the ground that it was too small.

Mr. Pomenov said there had been a great many abuses growing out of the system; but he would withdraw the amendment, as it might not be proper in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Morral, by instruction of the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment providing for Consuls in the cities of Osaca and Jeddo, Japan, at a salary of \$3,000 each. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cole the Consulate at Guaymas was changed from the \$1,800 to the \$1,000 class.

Mr. Sumner, by instruction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to amend by inserting the words "for expenses of additional clerical assistance to the Department of State, \$5,000."

Mr. Morrall, of Me., referred the Senator to the thirtieth rule of the Senate, requiring one day's notice for amendments reported from committees to an appropriation bill.

Mr. Sumner said notice had been given by the President of the United States, expressly asking in a recent message that this appropriation should be made.

Mr. Morrill—If the Senator was ready to adopt

made.

Mr. Morrill.—If the Senator was ready to adopt the suggestions in messages of the President of the United States, that might be applicable.

Mr. Sunner—Do I understand that my friend

makes that objection?
Mr. MORRILL—Most decidedly. (Laughter.)
Mr. SUNNER—Then I give the Senator notice that I
will make the objection on the first bill of his that
comes along.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I give the Senator notice that I will make the objection on the first bill of his that comes along.

The bill having passed through the Committee of the Whole, the question was on agreeing to the amendments therein made.

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., hoped the amendment of the committee striking out Ecuador would not be agreed to, and made a strong appeal for the retention of that mission, urging its great importance commercially and the advantage over us that England and France would have from representation there if the mission was dispensed with.

Mr. Johnson and other Senators took the same view, and the amendment was lost by 9 to 25. So the mission to Ecuador was not stricken out.

The amendment striking out Bolivia was also disagreed to.

Mr. Sunner asked for a vote on the amendment reducing the amount for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad from \$50,000 to \$20,000. He again urged the advisability of leaving the provision as it came from the House.

Mr. Morrill, of Mc., opposed it.

Mr. Fessenden said the Secretary of State had informed him that he would prefer to have \$10,000 more, and would try to get along with that. He would move to amend by making it \$30,000. After further debate he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, renewed it, and it was then adopted.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., then moved to strike out portugal, saying the Senate and House had refused to make that appropriation, and he hoped they would not contradict their former action.

The motion was lost—yeas 16, mays 23, and the appropriation to Portugal remains.

The remainder of the amendments made in committee were agreed to and the bill was passed.

Special order for tomorrow.

The remainder of the amendments made in committee were agreed to and the bill was passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Funding bal was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE FOST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, with amendments.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTES.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the act of 1882, authorizing the employment of fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office, &c.

Mr. STANNER called attention to the facility with whieff they appropriate \$50,000 to one department of government when they had just refused a like appropriation to another department.

On motion of Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, the bill was amended so as allow duplicate checks to be cashed at San Francisco by the Assistant Treasurer at that place, and was passed.

Mr. Henderson, (rep.) of Mo., called up the bill for the removal of Navajoe Indians and for other purposes. He explained that the bill proposed the removal of the Navajoes—upward of seven thousand in number—from the Baske Rotundo, where they had been placed after their capture in New Mexico by an expedition in 1862, and were now held

inoval of the Navajoes—upward of seven thousand in number—from the Baske Rotundo, where they had been placed after their capture in New Mexico by an expedition in 1802, and were now held against their will. Nobody who knew the facts considered that the Indians were to blame, great wrongs having been done them by the New Mexicans. He claimed that the war last summer, extending from Fort Laramie to Montans, in which the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other Indians had committed outrages, was catirely unnecessary, an opinion in which not only civilians, but General Silerman, Harney, Auger and others concurred. It was originated by General Hancock, probably not intentionally, but he had been deceived. The Peace Commission went down to the North Platte, in Nebraska, last summer and gave the Cheyennes arms and ammunition, yet who had heard of any outrages since, although in the preceding two weeks they had thrown a train from the track? He believed that the present war in Idaho would not have existed but for the course of General Crooke, and Arizona would be peaceful but that the general commanding there had issued an order declaring the Indians public enemies. He hoped-they would be removed to a place where they would be no longer an expense to the government of \$700,000 a year, as at present, and where they could sustain themselves by agricultural pursuits. &c., as they had done before their capture. He had received a telegram informing him that they were now at Fort Laramie by the request of the Peace Commission to wait the action of Congress.

Mr. Hexperson here gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868, Mr. CHILCOTT, (rep.) of Col., introduced a bill to repeal certain parts of an act of the Colorado Legislature in reference to the Penitentiary building: also a bill to grant the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company. Referred RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Alabama, published last week, which

tion Committee, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Alabama, published last week, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

POSTAL FACILITIES WITH LIBERIA.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from the Colonization Society asking for postal facilities between this country and Liberia. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

A PERTINENT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to ascertain and report the names and positions of government officers who have had real estate in the District of Columbia transferred to them since 1841, with a description of the property. Adopted.

REPLACING CLOTHING OF SOLDIERS DESTROYED TO PREVENT CONTAGION.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion was taken from the Speaker's table, explained by Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, and passed.

MILITARY AND FOSTAL ROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Mr. COOR, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Roads and Canais, reported a substitute for a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal road from Washington to New York, chartering a company to construct a road, by the most direct route, a with condition limiting passenger fares to three cents per mile and requiring the through trip to be made within seven hours. Ordered to be printed and recommitteed.

REAL ESTATE FOR THE PREEDMEN'S BRIEAU.

made within seven hours. Ordered to be planted and recommitted.

REAL ESTATE FOR THE PREEDMEN'S BRHEAU.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to assign and set apart for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau a certain lot of land in St. Augustine, Fla.

Mr. Wood suggested that the joint resolution should be modified so as to direct the proper officer to a state of the state of the proper officer to a state of the state of the

nould be incomed to be to discovered by execute it.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of fil., inquired who that

was.

Mr. Wood said it was the Secretary of War ad intertm. General Thomas.

Mr. Farssworth remarked that that officer was now signing himself Adjutant General.

Mr. Wood added that the person now in the War office was entrepoled in a military castle.

The joint resolution was passed.

farms in the St. Helena parish, S. C., by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, and of all lands in Fort Royal, S. C., subject by law to the disposal of such Tax Commissioners and which remain unsold. The third section authorizes the Tax Commissioners to sell in lots, not exceeding twenty acres each, to freedmen who are now and who before the first of January, 1862, were residents of the plantations on the Sea Islands in St. Luke's parish, South Carolina, at \$1.50 per acre, all the unredeemed land of such plantations which may be at the disposal of the Tax Commissioner. The fourth section requires all persons who have acquired claims under General Sherman's order of January 16, 1865, to obtain warrants for the same before the 1st of May, 1863, and subject the lands not required to meet such warrants to said by the Tax Commissioners to freedmen who are heads of families, or who have served in the United States army or navy, at not less than one dollar persons, and in parcels of not more than forty acres to any one purchaser, except the lands on Phillips', Capers', Tripps', Hunting and Harbor Islands, which may be sold at not less than fifty cents per acre, and in parcels of the objects and provisions of the bill.

Mr. Paine, in reply to questions and objections stated by Messrs. Chanler, Kerr, Farnsworth and others, gave explanations of the objects and provisions of the bill.

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others, gave explanations of the objects and provisions of the bill.

"Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that this was such an important measure that it should be postponed until the State of South Carolina will be represented in Congress, which will be in a very short time.

Mr. Chanler, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that the area of advertising, which in the bill is required only in the Charleston papers, should be considerably enlarged, as much of the property in question is owned by persons residing in the North.

Mr. Pains replied to that objection by stating that the publication of the provisions of the bill would give all the requisite publicity. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill

The previous question was seconded, and the bill was then passed—yeas 75, nays 34.

Mr. CHANLER, rising to a personal explanation, said he had been informed by the gentleman from illinois (Mr. Logan) that a part of his (Mr. Chanlers) personal explanation yeterday, in which he retracted anything he might have said personal to that gentleman did not appear in the 6000s. He had made the proper retraction at the time, but it had appear in the 6100s. He had made the proper retraction at the time, but it had appear in the 6100s. He had made the proper retraction at the time, but it had appear in the 6100s. He had appear in the 6100s. He had made the proper retraction at the time, but it had appear in the 610s. He had ap

Dawes and others.

Mr. Schoffeld, (rep.) of Pa., desired to have the ax removed from the various distillations of rock

tax removed from the various distillations of rock oil.

Mr. Schenck stated that when the general bill will be reported the gentionan might offer any proposition of that kind.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Schenck to let him submit a proposition to reduce the tax on whiskey to fifty cents a gallon, so as to test the sense of the House on that very important subject.

Mr. Schenck declined to do so, saying that if he had no other objection to it such a proposition would not be germane to the bill, as it did not refer to whiskey directly or indirectly.

Mr. Griswold, (rep.) of N. Y., expressed the hope that his colleague (Mr. Wood) would not embarrass the passage of the bill by such a proposition, adding that for himself he dissented from the majority of the committee on this subject, and would be found on the side of his colleague when the proposition could properly be made.

After some further discussion the bill was passed, by yeas 122, nays 2. The nays were Messrs, Hawkins and Johnson.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ALROAD.

ne sade of mis concagne when the proposition country properly be made.

After some further discussion the bill was passed, by yeas 122, nays 2. The mays were Messrs. Hawkins and Johnson.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Athairs, reported back the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, and addressed the House in advocacy of it. Referring to a statement in one of the Chicago papers that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been indusenced by the State Department, and that the bill reported expressed the judgment not of the committee, but of that department, and that the bill reported expressed the judgment of the committee, but of that department, he declared that that was a most unjust misstatement of the truth. The bill was the judgment of the committee, but of the department, and he never was more indisposed than at present to follow the commet of other men or to try to impose his own views upon others.

Mr. Elior asked his colleague whether it would not be a better course if he struck out of the third section the threat which it contains, and instead of giving the President power to order the arrest and detention of the clitzens or subjects of foreign governments offending against the principles of the bill, insert a declaration that such delay and refusal should be regarded as an offence to the United States, and incompatible with the commander of friendly relations with such foreign governments?

Mr. Banks replied that if it were a new question he should say that the course suggested by his colleague would be the better course. But it was not allow a given the properly of the bill, in suggested by his colleague was not enough. If a just declaration of principle were made it should be accompanied by such measures as are open to the American government and is not allowed the suggested by his colleague was not enough. If a just declaration of principle were made it should be accompanied by such measures as are open to the committee, and was not allowed to t

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